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ABSTRACT

Today's Tibet is a remote and impoverished region within the People's Republic of China. This bibliography is intended as a research guide for those interested in contemporary Tibet. The 49 entries include: atlases; historical books on Tibet prior to and after World War II; journal articles on traditional Tibet prior to Chinese control, after the institution of "dependent socialism," and the expatriate community of Tibetans; newspaper articles from United States and British papers; and a list of reference tools to guide further research. All of the listed materials are written in English and each is thoroughly annotated to assist both the scholar or lay person interested in Tibet. The bibliography's structure is chronological beginning with traditional Buddhist Tibet and tracing Tibetan society through "dependent socialism" up to the "Liberalization of 1979." (CFR)

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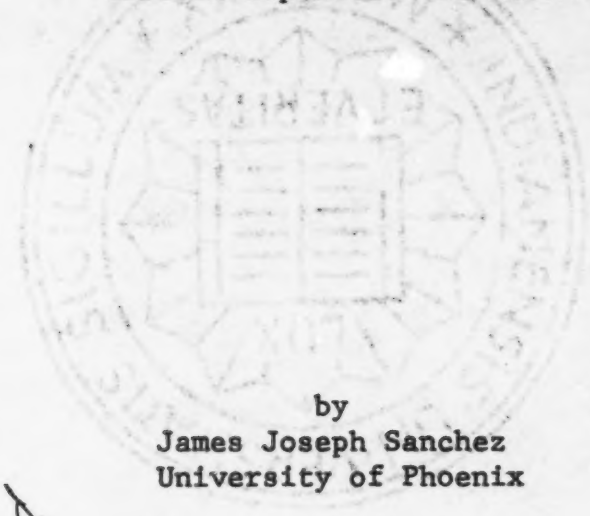
A Short Bibliographic Guide To: Tibetan Dependent Socialism



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SO017038

October 1985

A Short Bibliographic Guide To:

TIBETAN DEPENDENT SOCIALISM

This bibliography is intended as a research guide for those interested in the new Tibet. Tibet, for long a remote and impoverished nation, is today a remote and impoverished region within the Chinese People's Republic. The Tibetans have suffered greatly under the rule of the Chinese as a result of the ethnic prejudgice of the Chinese, the economic policy of the PRC and from the desire of the Chinese to eliminate superstition and ignornance (defined by the Chinese to include virtually all of Tibetan culture).

The materials that follow are organized by format, and to some degree by category under the format headings. The first section, ATLASES, is placed first to provide a context within which the examine of Tibet can begin. For if it is true of any state, it is true that Tibetan history and economy was heavily determined by its geography.

The complete listing of sections is as follows:

- Atlases, page 2.
- Books--History--Pre-World War Two, page 3.
- Books--History--Post-World War Two, page 4.
- Articles--Journals--Traditional Tibet, page 7.
- Articles--Journals--Dependent Socialist Tibet, page 9.
- Articles--Journals--Expatriate Community of Tibetans, page 13.
- Articles--Newspapers, page 14.
- List of Reference Tools.

This organization provides for a clear chronological development of the topic, inasmuch as the most current information exists in newspaper articles, which is then collected in journal articles, and then is compiled in books. Consequently, after the first section establishes the context, the bibliography plunges into Buddhist Tibet and traces the changing Tibetan society right up to the "Liberalization" of 1979.

Atlases

This section is provided by way of introduction to enable the reader to place the material that shall follow. The atlases dealt with here are essentially those for the People's Republic of China and antecedent states, but do cover Tibet to an adequate degree.

Catchpole, Brian. A Map History of Modern China. London: Heinemann Educational Books, 1976. G2306 S1C23
(This work not indexed.)

This atlas has two maps that address Tibet, dealing with both the Chinese occupation in 1950-1 and the 1955-9 revolt. The narrative provides a short summary of these events as well as describing the Seventeen Point Agreement between Tibet and PRC.

The narrative includes the 1950 statement by Mao Zhedong that "Tibet is part of China", as well as the more curious observation (quoting De Crespigny, China, the Land and Its People), that "...Tibet is not likely to gain economic coherence. The main beast of burden, the ubiquitous Yak, moves at a speed of 2½ miles per hour."

Central Intelligence Agency. People's Republic of China: Administrative Atlas. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1975. G2306 F705
(This work is not indexed.)

This rather bland work is included as much for its authorship as for its content. It does provide a baseline definition of the administrative units of PRC and does so with some authority. This atlas is much more a refernce work than it is in-itself a useful source of information.*

Chiao-min Hsieh and C. L. Salter. Atlas of China. New York: McGraw Hill, 1973. G2305 H83
(This work is not indexed.)
This is the best of the four atlases. It covers, region by region, the geological, economic, cultural, political and urban features of China. It includes very good physiographic maps for each region. It also has city maps for many cities. The atlas includes a short historical section.

* Perhaps in this context it is worth noting that the CIA atlas does not address the delicate border issue, for this see, in historical order, The Boundary Question Between China and Tibet: A Valuable Record of the Tripartite Conference Between China, Britian and Tibet Held in India in 1913-14, without attribution, Peking: Publisher Unknown, 1940, DS 785 T7; and The Sino-Indian Boundary Question, without attribution, Peking: Foriegn Language Press, 1962, G2306 F2561.

Hermann, Albert. A Historical Atlas of China. Chicago: Aldine Publishing, 1966. G2306
(This work is not indexed.)

This is a very good historical index, the greatest part of which deals with China before the Nineteenth Century. The value of this, especially for the study of Tibet, is in the claim and counter-claim dealing with the question of Tibetan independence. The claim advanced by the Chinese is that Tibet is part of China, as in the quote above from Mao Zhedong*, but historically, such claim does not seem to be true.

Books--History Pre-World War II

The three selections listed here are the chronicle of the opening, so to speak, of Tibet. There are two accounts of the Younghusband expedition and one traveler's account. At the same time that these works chronicled the conditions in Tibet, the traveler's themselves were undercutting the uncertain stability of Tibetan society.**

Chandler, Edmund. The Unveiling of Lhasa. New York: Longmans, Green & Company, 1905. 915.15
(This work is not indexed.)

This is an unapologetic account of the Younghusband "Expedition". This blatantly aggressive invasion of a peaceful and unarmed Tibet makes for a most curious chronicle in the 1980's. The pretense that the Tibetan-Threat-To-England forced the invasion must have been pretty thin even in 1905.

Fleming, Peter. Bayonets to Lhasa: The First Full Account of the British Invasion of Tibet in 1904. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1974. DS 785 M386
(This work is not indexed.)

This account of the Younghusband expedition. although having a veneer of respecting the Tibetans, it rapidly degenerates into a rousing tale of the struggle against the hapless Tibetans and the merciless elements. It does demonstrate how absurd the Tibetan Menace was in that the major problem confronting Younghusband was simply the question of transportation, and Tibet was more impassible to the Tibetans than to the British.

* And this claim is advocated by more than just Chinese leaders, as we shall see below in looking at one of the re-educated leaders of the 1955-9 Tibetan revolt.
** See the article below by Goldstein (1973) which notes the structural dynamic instability of Tibetan Lamaism.

Migot, Andre, and translated by Peter Fleming. Tibetan Marches. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1955. 915.15 M63
(This work was not indexed.)

This traveler's account of eastern Tibet (Migot never made it as far as Lhasa) is set at the end of the Second World War as China and Tibet were sinking into civil war. His account is very colorful and details encounters with poverty, opium, bandits, his travels with caravans in sedan chairs and his capture by Communists. This book gives a fair idea of the conditions that the Tibetan serfs lived in under the Theocracy. It might not have been "Hell on Earth", but it sounds very grim.

Books--History Post-World War II

This section carries us into the period of Chinese control of the Tibetan lands. This section includes several works that deal with the trasition years and includes accounts of conditions under the Dalai Lama by the Chinese Communists, and of conditions under the Chinese Communists by the Dalai Lama's press organ.

Aris, Micheal and Aung San Suu Kyi, editors. Tibetan Studies in Honor of Hugh Richardson: Proceedings of the International Seminar on Tibetan Studies at Oxford in 1979. Warminster, Great Britian: Aris and Phillips. 1980. DS 785 A1I6.
(This work was not indexed.)

While many of these essays bring Said's criticism of the "Orientalist" methodology to mind, there are several essays in this collection that are quite useful to a student of Tibet in this century.* Among the useful articles in this collection are:

Richardson, H.E. "The Rva-Sgreng Conspiracy of 1947", pp. xvi-xx. This essay relates the story of the abortive aristocratic coup attempt by Rva-Sgreng Rin-po-che against the regent of the Dalai Lama. The tenuous role of the Chinese in this affair makes it especially curious.

Aris, Micheal. "Notes of the History of the Mon-Yul Corridor", pp.9-18. This essay describes the Tibetan influence and historical control of the direct route from the plains of Assam to the Tibetan Plateau. It describes Tibetan rule over the Mon-pa people (some of whom are now in PRC following the 1962 war where they are accorded "minority nationality"

* See Said, Edward. Orientalism. New York: Random House, 1979. This work examines the method and motive of the "oriental" disciplines, those disciplines which have as their goal the definition of non-western culture.

status*) in the 12-17th centuries and conflicts such as the wars against the Dung in the 1350's.** This articles also contains some information on the south-eastern (Arunachal Pradesh and Burma) Tibetan pilgrimage centers and refugee areas.

Berglie, Per-Arne, "Mount Targo and Lake Dangra: A Contribution to the Religious Geography of Tibet", pp. 39-43. This paper describes the significant of these places to the efficacy of dpa'bo spirit mediums. Interestingly, Berglie cites a diety that possessed a dpa'bo as saying that being in exile may preclude the initiation of new dpa'bo. "How is one to tell a good dpa'bo from a bad, as the god put it." This is a real consideration if one does accept the right of a people to practice their faith. And it is by just such an oppression that a dependent socialism is detected.

Benz, Ernst. Buddhism or Communism: Which Holds the Future of Asia? New York: Doubleday. 1965.
(GUIDE TO BUDDHIST RELIGION, 1981, p.85.)

This popular study of the clash of social ideologies in south Asia examines the revival of the old core areas of Buddhism, especially in Ceylon and Burma. The book has a too simplistic model of the confrontation between these social ideologies and tends to be too ready to ascribe "enlightenment" to the politics of "Buddhist states". (In this connection one could bring up the expulsion and attacks on Burmese Muslims by the "Buddhist Government" in 1978, but the point is obvious.)

Harrar, Heinrich, translated by Richard Graves. Seven Years In Tibet. New York: Dutton and Company, 1954.
(This work was not indexed.)

This account of one mans years in Tibet is remarkably unafflicted by the gloom and despair of many travelers' accounts. Of course, Harrar was a tutor for the Dalai Lama and was by no means a victim of the Tibetan social system. He also relates his experience of the Rva-Sgreng Conspiracy.

* As noted in this paper by Aris, only the Klo-pa tribespeople in Tibet are also granted such status, and for the same reason, that is being on both sides of the PRC (Tibet)-India border.
** For other accounts of Tibetan imperial expansion, see, in Aris, the article Beckworth, "The Tibetan Empire in the West" and Beckworth, "Tibet and the Early Medieval Florissance in

Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet. Tibet and the Chinese People's Republic: A Report to the International Commission of Jurists By Its Legal Inquiry Committee on Tibet. Geneva: International Commission of Jurists, 1960. DS 786 I498
(This work was not indexed.)

This work is a chronicle of the abuses of the Chinese occupation of Tibet. It details accounts of attacks on religion, murders, mental and physical harm, and describes the results of Chinese economic policies that have impoverished an already poor country. It also relates reports (unverified by medical examination or other corroboration) of systematic sterilization of the Tibetans. It characterizes Chinese policy in Tibet as one of "genocide".

Paljor, Kunsang. Tibet: The Undying Flame. Dharamsala: Information and Publicity Office of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, 1977. DS 786 K85513
(This work was not indexed.)

This is a chronicle of the abuses of the Chinese Communist rule in Tibet after the Tibetan revolt of 1955-9 was crushed by a quarter million Chinese soldiers. It lists murders, public confessions, the forced carrying of heavy idols, rape, pillage, seizure of bronze temple devices and scriptures (with market values). Especially chilling was its accounts of forced blood donations that, it is said, led to many deaths.

Pasang et al. Great Changes in Tibet. Peking: Foreign Language Press, 1972.
(This work was not indexed.)

This collection of short essays compares the lot of the serf (or in some accounts the personal slaves of the monks and nobility) with the lot of those same people under the new dependent socialism. The Vice-Chairman Pasang of the Revolutionary Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Region has an especially heartwraming story of socialist social mobility, beginning with his fortuitous training at an inland (a Chinese euphemism for the Chinese areas of the PRC) institute of minority nationalities (these institutes are described in an article below). To be sure, is there a real choice between The Foolish Old Man inspired by Mao Zhedong Thought and the"revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi"?

Eurasia: A Preliminary Note on the Economic History of the Tibetan Empire", Central Asiatic Journal, XXI, 1977, 89-104.

Strong, Anna Louise. When Serfs Stood Up In Tibet. Peking: Foreign Language Press, 1962. 915.15
(This work was not indexed.)

This collection of short articles decribes the history and development of Tibet's dependent socialism under the Chinese Communists in a most favorable light. The two most interesting selections are:

"The March Rebellion", pp. 57-87, which describes the Lamaist rebellion against the Chinese in 1955-9. (The Leader of that revolt, a certain Lalu, is quoted below in the New York Times.)

"Sino-Indian Border Issue", pp.314-326, which examines the dispute which would shortly break out into the 1962 war.

Tsung-lien Shen and Shen-chi Liu. Tibet and the Tibetans. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1953.
(BOOKS ON BUDDHISM: AN ANNOTATED SUBJECT GUIDE, 1976, p.136.)

This is the last cultural and religious examination of Tibetan life before the deluge. The book considers in some detail the rituals and festivals of Tibetan Lamaist Buddhist life. Most of the book focuses on the Lhasa area. One valuable feature of the book is its inclusion of the complete text of the Seventeen Points, the agreement of association between Tibet and China that would lead to the subjugation of Tibet.

Articles--Journals--Traditional Tibet

These five articles do not really fit in well with the other journal articles dealing with the Chinese rule and change on the plateau of Tibet. These articles rather address the older Tibetan life. Two articles, prepared and published by the Dalai Lama's people in exile examine the traditional forms of education and heirarchy in Tibet, the first, and rather pregnant with the deluge to come, is a critical review from the Nation of 1906.

-----A review of Tibet and Turkestan: A Journey Through Old Lands and a Study of New Conditions, By Oscar Terry Crosby, 1905. The Nation, LXXXII, Jan. 25, 1906, p.81.
AP 2 N2
(POOLE'S INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE, 1802-1907, Volume VI, p.645.)

This review attacks the simple chauvanism of those who would applaud aggression against small and weak nations. The pretense that Britian was treatened by Tibet was not as satisfactory as the later Viet Cong Threat to Anaheim. But in attacking the problem, it merely laid it bare without destroying it. But the later Chinese invasion would learn from these earlier examples. The new aggression would be to save the Tibetans from themselves.

Girija Saklani. "Heirarchial Patterns of Tibetan Society", The Tibet Journal, III (Winter 1978): pp.27-33. DS 785 A1T5*
(This work was not indexed.)

This article advocates the interesting argument that all social stratification in Tibet was apparent, rather than real. It is pointed out that the "divisions in society are mere theory".

Goldstein, Melvyn C. "Circulation of Estates in Tibet: Reincarnation, Land and Politics", Journal of Asian Studies, XXXII, Number 3 (may 1973), pp. 445-456. DS 501 F274
(INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE HISTORICAL SCIENCES, 1973, p.278)

This article details the struggle for landed property within the static economy of Tibetan Lamaism. The implications of reincarnation as a means for distributing estates, which had the effect over time of concentrating wealth, was the basis for a structural and dynamic instability that would undercut the ability of the ruling class to maintain itself (ritual requires wealth) and hence to rule. Very important in understanding the long term decline in Tibet during the last two centuries.

-----"Serfdom and Mobility: An Examination of the Institution of "Human Lease" In Traditional Tibetan Society", Journal of Asian Studies, XXX, Number 3 (May 1971), pp.521-539. DS 501 F274.
(INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES-SOCIOLOGY, Volume 21, 1971, p.103.)

This article examines the institution which allowed for a degree of mobility within a heirarchial system based on mass serfdom. The "human lease" is the annual payment required from a serf who rents his freedom on an annual basis. Hence the claim (not entirely convincing) in the article above by Girija that the heirarchial order of society was not a real barrier to individuals.

* The Tibet Journal, a publication of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, published in Dharamsala by the people of the Dalai Lama, is nowhere indexed: a clear oversight.

Tashi Dorjee translated by K. Dhondup. "Education in Tibet", The Tibet Journal, II Number 4 (Winter 1977), pp. 31-37. DS 785 A1T5
(This work was not indexed.)

This article examines the traditional Tibetan system of education. The various schools (Tze for monk-cadres, Ying-tsang for administrators, and Tzi-tr'ug-pa for lay administrators) and Tibetan sciences (astrology, medicine studied by memorizing Gyu-zhi texts) are described. It is not at all critical.

Articles--Journals--Dependent Socialist Tibet

Anonymous. "For the Cultural Well-Being of Minority Peoples", Beijing Review, XXIV (March 30), pp. 9-10. DS 701 P42
(SOCIAL SCIENCES INDEX, APRIL 81-MARCH 1982, p.119.)

This short articles discusses how conditions are being improved in Tibet. It mentions the donation of some 250,000 gifts to Tibetan children from Shanghai. It also describes educational programs involving teachers from Shanghai as well as traveling science exhibits.

-----"Marxist Remolding of Chinese Society", American Journal of Sociology, LVIII (January 1953), pp. 340-346. HM 1 A7
(SOCIAL STRATIFICATION:A RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1970, p.177.)

This very brief article describes the basic tools of social reform that the Chinese Communists were beginning to implement. These tools include collectivism, the creation of class consciousness and the recreation of the family as a political institution. This article is significant as a harbinger of the type of social and familial policy that the Chinese would attempt to vigorously impose upon Tibet during the cultural revolution.

-----A Review of Tibetan Frontier Families: Reflections of Three Generations from D'ing-ri by Barbara Nimri Aziz. L'Homme, XIX, Number 2 (April-June 1979), p.112. GN 1 H68
(INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE-ANTHROPOLOGY, 1979, p.170.)

This review discusses a recent (1978) work on a small market village inside Communist Tibet. One major focus is on the considerable tax burden placed on the villages, and especially those in border areas. This is particularly significant inasmuch as it was just such communities that the 1979 liberalization drive was intended to benefit, as in the articles below.

-----"Tibet Gets Its Own Way", The Economist, CCLXXVI (July 12, 1980), p.41. HG 11 E2
(BUSINESS PERIODICALS INDEX, AUGUST 1980-JULY 1981, p.1402.)

Under the slogan "Relax, relax and relax again", the Chinese have introduced a series of concurrent reforms to attempt to pull Tibet out of deep poverty, much of it a result of Chinese policies. The plans include having Chinese officials learn Tibetan, allowing trade with bordering states such as Sikkim and Nepal, making collectives tax exempt, exempting cooperatives from state procurements for two years, allowing local crop planning*, and allowing larger private plots.

Allen, P. "Tibet, China and the Western World", History Today, XXX (October 1980), pp.25-31. D1 H818
(HUMANITIES INDEX, APRIL 1981-MARCH 1982, p.726.)

This article is a commentary on how much life has improved since the social revolution of the Communists. It is observed that 3/4 of the income of Old Tibet was consumed by the monestaries, "with its large and parasitic priesthood". The article also states that there are now 200,000 Han Chinese in Tibet, including 60,000 of the 120,000 population of Lhasa. These figures exclude the Han soldiers.

Anders, Stephen. "Urbanization and Urban Government in China's Development: Toward a Political Economy of the Urban Community", Economic Development and Cultural Change, XXVI (April 1978), pp. 525-545. HC 10 C453
(A SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH ANNOTATIONS, 1979, p.287.)

This article examines the relationship that was planned for Chinese urban areas, with their reserves of skills and equipment, for the development of integrated and industrializing regions. This article is significant because it provides a model for the failure of Tibetan economic development under the Chinese model: there was no real core area for regionwide growth. And such a core area is necessary under this development plan.

Balough, Thomas."The Challenge of Totalitarian Planning in Asia", International Affairs, XXXI, Number 3 (July 1955), pp.300-310. JX 1 I5
(INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ECONOMICS, VOLUME IV, 1955, p. 367.)

* Allowing local planning in crops is a euphemism for allowing the Tibetans to grow barley, which they like, instead of winter wheat, which the Chinese like and that the Chinese made the Tibetans grow, rather arbitrarily.

This article points out very correctly that there is a very real emerging problem in Asia for those who would reject the Communist model of development, herein termed "totalitarian": the totalitarian model does in fact work. The article enumerates a number of problems that are retarding the development of India in comparison with China, such as landlords, usury, etc. This article indirectly argues the case for both the Communist social revolution in Tibet as well as for the expulsion of the Dalai Lama and his regime. It is rather ironic.

Bourdeaux, Micheal. Letter published under title of "Tibetan Buddhists Suffer Persecution", Christian Century, (April 17, 1968), p.34. BR 1 C45
(BUDDHISM: A SHORT SUBJECT INDEX TO PERIODICAL ARTICLES, IN ENGLISH, 1728-1971, 1973, p. 53.)

This curious article is mainly a series of quotes from Russian media, namely Izvestia and Radio Moscow. It quotes Izvestia to say that in July (1967) 20,000 Khampa and Amdo men revolted against the Chinese in Eastern Tibet. The writer quotes Radio Moscow in describing the depredations of the Red Guard against individual Tibetans and temples "many of which are of tremendous cultural value".

Liao, Hollis S. "Communist China's Policy Toward Tibet", Issues and Studies, XXII (February 1981), pp.23-35. DS 777.55 I8
(BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CONTENTS: POLITICAL SCIENCE AND GOVERNMENT, Volume 13, Number 5, 1982, p.278.)

This article is written by a Nationalist Chinese author. It is an attempt to discredit Chinese policy in Tibet. It cites a quotation from Mao Zhedong, "If the CP cannot help you develop your population and improve your economy, then it is useless to you". The article observes that while the recent liberalization policy has lowered the price of some hitherto unobtainable items (e.g.-caps), the liberalization of religious practice might allow for pilgrimmages, but pilgrims are now simply pubished at their place of employment.

Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme*, "Great Historical Changes in Tibet", Beijing Review, XXIV (June 1, 1981) , pp.18-19. DS 701 P42
(SOCIAL SCIENCES INDEX, APRIL 1981-MARCH 1982, p. 1119.)

* Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibetan Regional People's Government, a very high official indeed.

This article is one which announces the economic policies described above in the Economist article. This article stresses how warmly received the Chinese have been in Tibet, citing the nickname of PLA soldiers as being "boddhisattva soldiers".* It is stated that the reform has as its goal supporting the autonomous rights of regional national autonomy. Economic goals are to "alter poverty" in 2-3 years, and "big changes" in ten years.

Rumbold, Algernon. "Conditions of Life in Tibet", Asian Affairs, XI (October 1980), pp. 301-308. DS 1 R6
(SOCIAL SCIENCES INDEX, APRIL 1981-MARCH 1982, p. 1119.)

This article is a grim description of the economic conditions before the liberalization: no good winter clothes (all the wool was sent to China), wage and price control requiring 12-14 workdays, travel permits required to gather wood, and restrictions on residential electricity use in the Tibetan parts of Lhasa.

This article also describes the role of the "national minority schools" in training cadres for the conquest of Tibet and its social revolution, as well as the current propaganda campaign to equate the Independence of Tibet with "Hell On Earth".

Salisbury, Harrison E."Hell-And Hope-In Shangri-La", Reader's Digest, CXIX (December 1981), pp. 201-212. AP2 R255.
(READER'S GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE, MARCH 1981-FEBRUARY 1982, p.1618.)

This article compares the conditions under the Cultural Revolution and now under the liberalization program. Salisbury contrasts the Red Guard slaughtering the Yaks with today's slogan of "BACK TO THE YAK!" with substantial government loans to herdsmen.** The odd story of a false front of prosperity in Lhasa, staged for Albanian and Roumanian diplomats is also related.

Ward, Fred. "In Long Forgotten Tibet", National Geographic, CLVII (February 1980), pp. 218-259.
(READER'S GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE MARCH 1980-FEBRUARY 1981, p.1512.)

A general summary of the last three decades events in Tibet. It includes a very general description of the changes in Tibetan society, describes something of Lamaist Buddhism and gives considerable attention (and photographs) to Buddhist worship.

* I am skeptical about this one.
** China traditionally does not have much of a livestock industry.

Xia Bangmin and Jiang Shunzhang, "New Changes on the Plateau", Beijing Review, XXIV (may 25, 1981), pp.19-21. DS 701 P42
(SOCIAL SCIENCES INDEX, APRIL 1981-MARCH 1982, p. 1119.)

This short article describes the problems of Tibet very quickly and then concludes that the source of the problems in Tibets is nothing other than "Left deviationism". This is a very old problem for serious Communists. But the future for Tibet is bright, to quote a 62-year old cited in the article, "When you come right down to it in order to lead a happy life, we must rely on the Party and on socialism in addition to our industrious labor".

Zhang Jianghua and Wu Congzhong, "Tibet's Memba Nationality", China Reconstructs, XXVIII Number 7 (July 1979), pp.54-55. DS 701 C643
(CURRENT GEOGRAPHICAL PUBLICATIONS, Volume 43, 1980, p.67.)

This article describes the Memba minority in southeastern Tibet. Having a similar social history to that of the Tibetans, the Memba were very oppressed until liberated by the Chinese. Growing their rice and corn, they no longer are forced to practice slash and burn agriculture. And among their small population of 40,000, no longer are some Memba hereditary outcastes, termed "demons". To quote one former "demon": "The old society turned men into demons, the new society turns demons into men".

Articles--Journals--Expatriate Community of Tibetans

As a result of the Chinese invasions of Tibet, and as a direct consequence of the failure of the rebellion of 1955-9, there exists a large and active Tibetan expatriate community in India and in the United States. Led by the Dalai Lama, the Tibetans are a significant cultural and political force.

Agehananda Bharati,"Tibetan Buddhism in America: The Late 1970's", The Tibet Journal, IV, Number 3 (Autumn 1979), pp.3-11. DS 785 A1 T5.
(This was not indexed.)

This article chronicles the profound dismay which the results from Tibetans encountering those Americans for whom Tibet, Tibetans and Tibetan Buddhism is an interesting fad. Terming such people the "dharma-freaks" the Tibetans are rather more concerned with the future of their remote and neglected homeland and people.

Grimes, Paul, "Tibetans in India", Asia I (March/April 1979), pp.33-41. DS 1 A47123.
(ACCESS, 1979, p.621.)

This article looks at the communities of Tibetans and minority Tibetan tribesmen who are now in India and the smaller Himalayan states. Fiercely nationalistic,

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these refugees are preserving their relious culture well in this fairly receptive and similar environment.

Stephens, Suzanne, "Cultural Overla[illegible]rme-Choling Meditation Center, Barnet, Vermont", Progressive Architecture, LIX (November 1978), pp.88-91. NA 1 P7
(ART INDEX,NOVEMBER 1978-NOVEMBER 1979, p.60.)

This article discusses the new center for the Tibetan Buddhist missionary program in the United States. Placed on its 540 acre estate, the new center will serve the substantial Tibetan community in New York and New Jersey as well as providing a retreat for converts.

Articles--Newspapers

Completing the categories by format, this last section deals with very current information, as each format previously have been based on less current compilations of what is often the same basic facts. The following newspaper articles focus on the recent liberalization program in Tibet.

-----"Buddhism's Influence Strong in Tibet", New York Times, July 19, 1979. pp.A1, A8.
(NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, 1979, p.1310.)

Despite the closing of all but 10 from 2464 monestaries, and the reduction from 110,000 monks to 2000, Buddhism continues to be strong in Tibet. Pilgrimmage continues even as bronzes are melted down as scrap. To quote one monk, "In the final analysis, materialism will triumph over religious (sic) because Marxist-Leninist-Mao Zhedong Thought is true and scientific".

-----"China and the Future of Tibet", Wall Street Journal, November 8, 1979, p.26.
(PUBLIC AFFAIRS INFORMATION SERVICE BULLETIN, 1980, p.878.)

This editorial argues that Tibet must be independent. It bases this claim on the racial, linguist, cultural, geographic and historical claims of the Tibetans to be a distinct people. It is argued that only through a new, mutually beneficial relationship, can a viable future for both nations be built.

-----"China Announces Tibet Reforms To Spur Region's Economy, Education and Culture", Los Angeles Times, June 1, 1980, p. I24.
(INDEX TO THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, 1980, p.389.)

This article announces the new regional leader for Tibet. The new leader, unlike the old leader, while Chinese, does speak Tibetan. He is quoted as saying,"A majority of Han comrades have displayed incorrect tendencies",

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and, "Cadres of Han nationality working in Tibet must learn the Tibetan language and script."

-----"China Assigning More Officials To Administer Tibet", Washington Post, June 14, 1979, p.A5.
(WASHINGTON POST INDEX, 1979, p.343.)

This article describes the efforts of the Chinese to tighten their control while liberalizing the economy. It describes the serious supply problems that continue to exist that tie the Chinese to convoys. It also describes the discriminatory wage and work practices that the Tibetans are subjected to.

-----"Chinese Try to Lure Dalai Lama Back to Tibet", Chicago Tribune, August 10, 1980, p.6.
(1980 INDEX TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, p. 438.)

This article mentions some of the reforms detailed above, such as the growing of barley. It describes the desire of the Chinese to reduce the number of Han officials, which is a way of saying that the Tibetans themselves will have a larger role in their own government. The article also mentions one problem that confronts the Chinese in this liberalization drive: by providing a more liberal control of the monestaries, the Chinese find Tibetan nationalism to be stronger.

-----"Mao Buttons Still in Vogue in Tibet" Christian Science Monitor, July 31, 1979, p.9.
(CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR INDEX, 1979, p.232.)

This article gives brief historical review of the situation in Tibet. It reviews the invasion and the impact of the cultural revolution. It adds two more items which are signs of poor relations between the Han Chinese and the Tibetans: that the Chinese restrict the production of milk products (which the Tibetans like); and, that the children of Chinese cadres are allowed to go to school in major Chinese cities.

-----"Tibetans Observance of Buddhism Returns After Long Repression: China Also Loosens Its Grip On Its Other Minorities To Help Promote Unity; Will The Dalai Lama Return?", Wall Street Journal, August 22, 1979, pp.1,32.
(WALL STREET JOURNAL INDEX, 1979, p.347.)

This article describes the modest Chinese attempts to liberalize Tibetan religious practice. These include allowing the Tibetans to restore desecrated shrines and to have prayer beads. But the article still points out that there are ethnic tensions between Han and Tibetan, quoting one Shanghai technician working in Lhasa, and speaking about his co-workers who are Tibetan: "They are an ignorant lot".

-----"Tibet's Borders opened as Greater Freedoms Allowed" London Times, June 24, 1979, p.7a. (TIMES OFFICIAL INDEX, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1980, Volume 1, p.228.)

This article discusses the Liberalization process that was begun on June 20, 1979. It details some of the levies that are being lifted: levy on use of draught animals, tractor/vehicle service charges, etc. It also discusses the opening of the border of Tibet with its neighbors for small trade.

List of Reference Tools

The follwoing reference tools were those which were useful in preparing this bibliography. Unfortunately, many Tibetan materials are not indexed in any reasonable matter if at all.

These sources appear in the order they are found in the bibliography.

Guide To Buddhist Religion
Books on Buddhism: An Annotated Subject Guide
Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, 1802-1907
International Bibliography of the Historical Sciences
International Bibliography of Social Sciences-Sociology
Social Sciences Index
International Bibliography of Social Sciences-Anthropology
Business Periodicals Index
Humanities Index
Select Bibliography on Economic Development
International Bibliography on Economics
Buddhism: A Short Subject Guide to Periodical Articles
Bibliography of Contents: Poltical Science and Government
Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature
Current Geographical Publications
Access
Arts Index
New York Times Index
Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin
Index to the Los Angeles Times
Washington Post Index
Index to the Chicago Tribune
Christian Science Monitor
Wall Street Journal Index
Times Official Index